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No. 151

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness.*—II Corinthians xii: 9.

Eternal Father of our spirits, the light of all that is true, the strength of all that is good, and the glory of all that is beautiful, at the beginning of another day we would lift our minds and hearts unto Thee in prayer, seeking strength and wisdom and love sufficient for our needs.

Help us to walk in the light, to share our strength, and to build upon love that we may be ready for all our responsibilities and equal to every experience. May we always think clearly, speak confidently, and act courageously and may the world of today be a better world than the world of yesterday because of our devotion and our work.

We pray that Thy spirit may enter the hearts of all our people, that they and we may be delivered from all malice and all hatred, and may be led to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thee. Upon our majority leader and upon all who are sick lay Thou Thy hand in healing and blessing.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 112. An act to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize loans by the Secretary of Agriculture on leasehold interests in Hawaii, and for other purposes; and

S. 2747. An act to authorize conclusion of an agreement with Mexico for joint measures for solution of the Lower Rio Grande salinity problem.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the com-

mittee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15750) entitled "An act to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 254) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Tualatin Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3695. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight, Friday, September 9, 1966, to file a report on the bill making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

Mr. CEDERBERG reserved all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

### AUTHORITY FOR THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A JOINT RECESS ON SEPTEMBER 15

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Thursday, September 15, 1966, for the Speaker to declare a recess for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

### A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF A HOUSE COMMITTEE

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the school guidelines decree handed down earlier this year by the Commissioner of Education is autocratic, dictatorial, and reminiscent of Roman decrees in the days of the Roman Empire. The American people never thought they would see such highhanded interference in education at the local level by a Federal official.

The right to manage and operate our schools must be returned to the local administrators and teachers dedicated and trained in the cause of education. These guidelines are creating chaos in local communities already struggling with the complex problems of education.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which would authorize the Speaker to appoint a committee of the House to investigate the ill effects of this guidelines decree upon education. This committee would investigate the unconstitutional usurpation of authority by the Commissioner of Education. This committee would investigate why the Commissioner of Education went beyond the intent of the law as passed by Congress in 1964. This committee would report back to the House with recommendations which would correct this blatant usurpation of the prerogatives and powers of Congress and the liberty of the American people.

### LEGISLATION TO PREVENT INCITING RIOTS

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, referring to the public press, Stokely Carmichael was in Atlanta inciting a riot down there. He was also in Cleveland at the time of the riots there. If there is a law that prevents somebody from crossing interstate

21105

September 8, 1966

lines to incite riots, I think it is time that the Attorney General enforced it. If there is not any such law that he can use, it is time he comes to the Congress and asks for one. This Carmichael and the rest of his anarchist group belong behind bars and the sooner we get them there the better off the country will be.

### PEACE IN VIETNAM

(Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, Pope Paul VI, in a letter to Congressman LESTER L. WOLFF, has called peace in Vietnam attainable but it requires that men of good will "have to combine their efforts to make it a reality in our time."

On July 12, the gentleman from New York [Mr. WOLFF] placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some remarks of the Pope which were included in a statement issued by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Said the gentleman from New York [Mr. WOLFF], in his speech on the floor of the House of Representatives:

His Holiness Pope Paul VI has been untiring in his efforts to bring about peace talks to resolve the Vietnam conflict, and in this quest His Holiness deserves the thanks of all mankind. \* \* \* I commend the Pontiff's remarks on the Vietnam question to the careful attention of my colleagues. The Holy Father's patient devotion to peace should be an inspiration to our Nation's leaders not to falter in the vital task of bringing a just peace to Vietnam.

The Pope's remarks, in part:

With the worsening of the situation and the terrible prospect of a possible extension of the conflict, the demands of our apostolic ministry have spurred us to strive in every way, even blazing new trails, that a solution may be sought and achieved through frank and honorable negotiations.

Meanwhile we renew to the heads of state and to all men of good will—who have so generously and enthusiastically responded to our solicitude as universal father and shepherd—our sincere and profound gratitude, and the appeal to focus their thoughts on a just peace that may give those peoples liberty, order and prosperity.

The Pope's letter, signed by the Vatican Secretary of State, is as follows:

DEAR Mr. WOLFF: At the gracious direction of His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, it is my honored duty to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of July 13th and the copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which you so thoughtfully included therein.

The Holy Father bids me thank you for your endorsement of His efforts for peace and for taking measures to bring His remarks to the attention of your colleagues. Peace is attainable but men of good will everywhere have to combine their efforts to make it a reality in our time. His Holiness invokes upon you and your country an abundance of heavenly blessings and favors.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

*The Secretary of State.*

Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. WOLFF] has performed an invaluable service in corresponding with the Pope on a subject of fundamental concern to us all, and I commend his remarks as well as those of His Holiness to the careful attention of all Members of Congress.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 270]

Albert	Fuqua	Multer
Andrews,	Garmatz	Murphy, N.Y.
Glenn	Gathings	Murray
Aspinall	Gettys	O'Hara, Mich.
Baring	Gilligan	O'Konski
Battin	Goodell	O'Neill, Mass.
Bow	Green, Oreg.	Ottlinger
Brademas	Grider	Pickle
Cabell	Gubser	Pike
Cameron	Hagan, Ga.	Powell
Carey	Hanley	Resnick
Carter	Hansen, Iowa	Rivers, Alaska
Celler	Hébert	Rivers, S.C.
Chamberlain	Herlong	Roberts
Clausen,	Horton	Rogers, Tex.
Don H.	Hosmer	Ryan
Collier	Huot	St Germain
Conable	Jacobs	Schisler
Conyers	Johnson, Okla.	Scott
Corbett	Jones, Mo.	Senner
Curtin	Kee	Shriver
Davis, Ga.	Kelly	Sickles
Dawson	King, N.Y.	Smith, Iowa
Delaney	Laird	Stafford
Devine	Landrum	Teague, Tex.
Dickinson	Leggett	Toll
Diggs	Long, La.	Tupper
Dulski	Long, Md.	Tuten
Edwards, Ala.	McCarthy	Ullman
Edwards, La.	Machen	Van Deerlin
Evans, Colo.	Martin, Ala.	Willis
Evins, Tenn.	Martin, Mass.	Wilson, Bob
Fino	Miller	Wilson,
Fisher	Moeller	Charles H.
Fogarty	Morrison	Yates
Fulton, Pa.	Mosher	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 328 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 268 I am recording as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS— AUTHORITY TO FILE A REPORT

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight, September 9, to file a report on the water pollution legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

### COMPENSATION OF THE DOOR- KEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REP- RESENTATIVES

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Ad-

ministration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 2016) on the resolution (H. Res. 909) relating to the compensation of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 909

Resolved, That until otherwise provided by law—

(1) the compensation of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall be at a gross per annum rate which is equal to the aggregate rate of compensation of the Clerk, and the Sergeant at Arms, of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the additional sums necessary to carry out this resolution shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

This resolution shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of adoption of this resolution.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 4, strike out "aggregate" and insert in lieu thereof "gross per annum".

Line 5, immediately following the word "and" insert the word "of".

Beginning on line 10 and continuing through lines 11 and 12, strike out all language following the word "effective" and insert in lieu thereof "as of July 1, 1966."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### TEMPORARY INTEREST RATE CONTROL

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 14026) to prohibit insured banks from issuing negotiable interest-bearing or discounted notes, certificates of deposit, or other evidences of indebtedness.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 14026, with Mr. BOLAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read through section 1 of the committee substitute ending on line 25, page 3.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MINISH

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MINISH: On page 2, strike lines 6 through 15 and insert:

"TEMPORARY CEILING

"SECTION 1. (a) Prior to August 1, 1967, no insured bank may".

On page 2, line 22, strike "less than \$100,000".

On page 3, line 17, redesignate subsection (c) as subsection (b).

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

September 8, 1966

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

21187

then publicly expressed pleasure at the results. There is a general brooding over Negro riots this past summer and continued southern bitterness toward the Administration's civil-rights policies.

The white voting majority that gave Goldwater five deep South states in 1964 (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina) still seethes over federal civil-rights intervention. The resentment is compounded this year by confusion over federal desegregation guidelines for federally aided schools and hospitals in the South, and by anxiety over the swelling southern Negro vote and what it portends for white southern politics. "The race thing is our biggest issue," acknowledges one young southern G.O.P. Congressman. "The Democrats are harassed by their segregationist conservatives on the right and by the Snick (S.N.C.C.) types on the left. We're driving a big Mack truck right through the hole." Republican congressional candidates are still courting white voters (many of them "segs") in the courthouse corridors and drowsy town squares of the Old Confederacy, but in some areas they are also pollicking in the Negro wards with a gusto seldom seen. The results could be upsetting for many a Democratic Congressman in the South.

In the North, most Democratic incumbents shuddered over the weeks of controversy over the "open occupancy" provision of the civil-rights bill even before definite action was taken. "Open occupancy" is a Negro *cause célèbre* but a source of contention for thousands of low-income white homeowners from Philadelphia to Los Angeles. It symbolizes the increasing Democratic problem of holding traditionally loyal city blocs together.

## POISON IN THE WELL

Perhaps the most elusive issue for Democrats this fall is the growing disenchantment with the President's personal style. Critics fault Johnson for everything from his cornpone accent to his Caesarian pride of power. "We've been getting too much Texas ham," complains a House freshman Democrat with Kennedy leanings. A Democratic state chairman muses: "We have a problem with Johnson, candidly. He just doesn't enthuse anybody." Washington's Republican Governor Daniel Evans says, not unhappily: "People are sore at him. They've had too much crammed at them in too short a time." Some Democratic freshmen hint that they may try to avoid the President's embrace this fall if he decides to visit their states. A few have growled that they might even "talk down" L.B.J. to help themselves. HUBERT HUMPHREY snapped a quick reply to such incipient mutiny. "Don't put poison in the well you're going to have to drink from," he told the freshmen.

Much could happen in the remaining weeks to clear the atmosphere for the Democrats. Vietnam might take a happy turn. Food prices could level off. And that political Merlin, Lyndon Johnson, can be counted on to provide a trick or two that will help his Gallup ratings.

Under the roshest of circumstances the Democrats could lose a score of House seats, through redistricting and defaulting incumbents, and still not suffer mortal aftereffects. A loss of much more than that—and some responsible Administration officials predict a thirty-five-seat drop—would leave the Democrats a token majority, but would in fact dissolve Johnson's operating leverage in Congress and imperil the funding and expansion of the Great Society. If, as some optimistic Republicans speculate, the voters renounce the freshmen Democrats, and Johnson's net loss runs as high as forty-five seats, the nation can anticipate a G.O.P. resurgence with the balance shifting on Capitol Hill. The Republican party will have blood in its eye for 1968. And for Lyndon

Johnson the results will mean a sharp—possibly fatal—setback in his Great Society timetable.

## HOW FRESHMAN DEMOCRATS HELPED L.B.J. ON KEY GREAT SOCIETY VOTES

This table illustrates one of the little-appreciated ironies of the Goldwater debacle in 1964. The heavy anti-Goldwater vote was a major factor in electing forty-five freshman Democrats to the House of Representatives from formerly Republican districts—and those forty-five provided the saving margin for a number of the more expansive and expensive Administration programs. In this tabulation of seven key House roll-call votes in 1965-66, the freshman votes either en-

sured passage of a bill or saved it from being returned to committee (recommitment) and in effect killed. Examples are the vote on the bill creating a Housing Department, where forty-three freshmen voted approval, permitting passage by thirty-three votes; and the vote on a G.O.P. motion to recommit the rent-subsidies bill, where thirty-six freshmen voted down the motion, which lost by only six votes. The freshmen's vote was also crucial in repealing 14B and saving the 1966 foreign-aid bill from recommitment. While their votes alone did not provide the saving margin against motions to recommit several other bills, these measures would have been defeated had those forty-five been hostile Republican votes.

	Number of Congressmen <sup>1</sup>	Medicare	1965 foreign aid	Housing Department	Rent subsidies	Anti-poverty	Repeal of 14(b)	1966 foreign aid
California.....	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	1
Colorado.....	2	2	2	1 (1)	(2)	2	1	2
Illinois.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Indiana.....	2	2	1 (1)	2	2	2	5	5
Iowa.....	5	5	4	5	3 (2)	5	5	5
Kentucky.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan.....	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	1
Nebraska.....	1	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	7
New York.....	7	7	6	7	1	1	1	1
North Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2 (1)
Ohio.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1 (1)
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	2	1 (1)	2	(2)	(2)	(2)
Texas.....	2	1 (1)	(2)	2	3 (1)	4	4	4
Washington.....	4	4	4	4	1 (1)	2	2	1 (1)
Wisconsin.....	2	2	1 (1)	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	1	1						
Total.....	45	43 (2)	38 (4)	43 (2)	36 (6)	39 (3)	41 (3)	38 (5)
Plurality.....		45	41	33	6	49	18	2

<sup>1</sup> Democratic freshmen Congressmen elected from formerly Republican districts.

NOTE.—Figures in parentheses represent votes against the administration.

## STATEMENT OF 23 CONGRESSMEN ON VIETNAM

(Mr. BINGHAM (at the request of Mr. PRICE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on August 24, 1966, 23 Congressmen who have frequently urged that President Johnson take additional steps toward peace negotiations in Vietnam issued a statement strongly urging North Vietnam "to reconsider its out-of-hand rejection" of the proposal for an Asian-sponsored peace conference on Vietnam, and adding:

It is difficult to understand why North Vietnam has failed to welcome such a conference.

I should have thought that such a statement would have had some news value, but it has been virtually ignored by the press. So that the Members of the House of Representatives and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may be fully informed, I include herewith the text of the statement together with the names of the Members of the House of Representatives who signed it:

As Congressmen who have consistently asked for greater efforts to find a diplomatic settlement of the conflict in Vietnam, we were heartened by Thailand's proposal on August 3d for an Asian sponsored peace conference on Vietnam. Such a conference could provide an ideal forum in which to

consider proposals for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

We strongly urge North Vietnam to reconsider its out-of-hand rejection of this proposal. It is difficult to understand why North Vietnam has failed to welcome such a conference. The nations of Asia have a direct interest in this conflict.

We also call upon the President and the Department of State to support the Thai proposal and to make every possible contribution to an atmosphere of good faith in which such a conference could take place. The situation in Vietnam is, in the last analysis, mainly an Asian problem, and the United States should welcome its solution by the Asians themselves.

Signers: JOSEPH P. ADDABBO (N.Y.); JONATHAN B. BINGHAM (N.Y.); GEORGE E. BROWN, JR. (Calif.); PHILLIP BURTON (Calif.); RONALD BROOKS CAMERON (Calif.); JEFFERY COHELAN (Calif.); JOHN CONYERS, JR. (Mich.); CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. (Mich.); JOHN G. DOW (N.Y.); DON EDWARDS (Calif.); DONALD M. FRASER (Minn.); SEYMOUR HALPERN (N.Y.); JACOB H. GILBERT (N.Y.)

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS (Calif.); HENRY HELSTOSKI (N.J.); ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER (Wis.); ROBERT L. LEGGETT (Calif.); SPARK M. MATSUNAGA (Hawaii); ROBERT N. C. NIX (Pa.); BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL (N.Y.); EDWARD R. ROYBAL (Calif.); WILLIAM F. RYAN (N.Y.); HERBERT TENZER (N.Y.); WESTON E. VIVIAN (Mich.); LESTER L. WOLFF (N.Y.)

## DAM THE PLATTE

(Mr. McVICKER (at the request of Mr. PRICE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

21188

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

September 8, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, the summer of 1965 was wet in Colorado, but none of us expected the disaster of June 18. After a day of unbelievable rains, the South Platte River flooded and brought death, misery, and extensive damage to my district. In all, the flood caused a half billion dollar loss to Colorado. Never in Colorado history has there been such a calamity. Since that day there has been no project more important to me than the effort to dam the Platte. Had Chatfield Dam been there to stop this deluge, damage would have been minimal. I am determined not to allow anything like that flood to happen again.

Members of the House have presented many worthy projects to the Appropriations Committee this year, and so I am especially gratified that Chatfield has received such sympathetic attention. The distinguished members of the Appropriations Committee and its Subcommittee on Public Works have earned the sincere thanks of all Coloradans. The gentleman from Texas, Chairman GEORGE MAHON, and the gentleman from Ohio, Hon. MICHAEL KIRWAN, have been particularly generous. May I say especially that the gentleman from Colorado, Hon. BYRON ROGERS, never failing in his devotion to Denver, has once again proved his immense worth to the First District.

Even now the Platte River flood stirs vivid memories for me. It does for everyone who saw the battered homes, washed out bridges, and piles of debris where familiar buildings once stood. I had flown back to Denver that night, after hearing first reports of the flood on the radio, and I stayed there for the next 10 days assisting where I could. I set up an office in the Littleton Courthouse where members of my own staff and representatives of the Small Business Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Civil Defense, and Red Cross helped victims of the disaster.

## UNACUSTOMED TO DISASTERS

The Denver area was hit hard, but our people did not give up. We in Colorado are not used to such natural disasters, if getting used to them is possible. We do not have an annual siege of hurricanes or tornadoes, and we were supposed to be a dry State. In this unprecedented emergency our citizens proved their courage. They had lost their homes and businesses in many cases, but they pitched in on the massive cleanup job, and lost no time in rebuilding. The openhearted assistance of Federal and State officials was most welcome in this grim task.

Back in Washington, the gentleman from Colorado, Congressman ROGERS, and I, met with officials from the Army Corps of Engineers, asking them what it would take to protect our area from the waters of the Platte. They told us that the Chatfield project was crucial. This proposed dam would be located 3½ miles south of Littleton, Colo., just below the point where Plum Creek, the villain in 1965, flows into the Platte. The 145-foot-high, earthfilled dam would be more than 2 miles long, and require more than 10 million cubic yards of earth. It would control 62 percent of the South

Platte drainage system. Together with existing Cherry Creek Reservoir and proposed Mount Carbon Dam on Bear Creek, Chatfield would hold back 77 percent of all waters in the drainage system.

Chatfield Dam has been authorized once before in 1950, but eventually died from lack of interest. So-called experts have said that this flood was a once in a lifetime occurrence. None of us in Colorado now want to take that chance.

The gentleman from Colorado, Congressman ROGERS, and I, were reassured that flood protection could be had for the Denver area. With the help of thousands of concerned Coloradans, we set out to get Chatfield off the drawing boards. The Congress was asked to approve \$300,000 for a feasibility study, and another \$50,000 for a flood control survey of the entire South Platte River Basin. Both appropriations were voted in 1965.

## DESIGN WORK UNDERWAY

The work on Chatfield started immediately and is ahead of schedule. Minor adjustments in the dam's design are now being made in the interests of economy and structural safety. No problems are anticipated in completing design analysis in time to begin construction once funds are appropriated.

A special subcommittee of the Public Works Committee went to Colorado to survey flood damage. The time and effort spent by this subcommittee, headed by the gentleman from Oklahoma, Hon. ED EDMONDSON, and which I accompanied, were immensely valuable to the people I represent.

Our preparation to meet any future disaster was being carried out on a broad front. Congressmen ROGERS, ASPINALL, EVANS, and I introduced omnibus disaster relief legislation to replace our existing piecemeal approach. Current legislation definitely did not meet our needs in 1965. The effort to secure approval for this legislation from the Public Works Committee, although important to us, was our secondary interest. We were more concerned with stopping another flood than with being better able to mop up after it. So our main interest continued to be Chatfield Dam.

Our initial success in getting Chatfield off the ground encouraged us. Early in 1966, however, we were disappointed to learn that the administration had requested only \$481,000 for the Chatfield project for fiscal year 1967. This amount would cover only completion of preconstruction planning. The Army Corps of Engineers had informed us that they were ready to go ahead and buy land, and begin work on the dam. A whole year in construction would be saved if another \$5,519,000 were approved by the Congress right away.

The \$6 million has been our goal this year. Given \$6 million we can expect main construction to begin during the first half of 1968.

## OUTLOOK HOPEFUL

The House Subcommittee on Public Works has met in executive session on this and many other projects. The full House committee has announced it will make public its final decision on these projects on September 15. Shortly

thereafter the complete bill will come to the floor of the House for action.

Of course, no action of the subcommittee can be announced until the full committee meets. However, I am increasingly confident that the work of literally thousands of citizens in the Denver area, the dedicated work of the Corps of Engineers, and the magnanimous concern of Members of Congress, who until this year had never heard of Chatfield, will spell victory in our long fight.

Security for the Denver area has been the point of our efforts. But the benefits of the Chatfield project will not stop at that alone. Chatfield has already given new life to efforts to plan the Platte River Valley's future. Beautification and recreational opportunities will be vital byproducts of this large reservoir just a short drive from the city. These opportunities will not be wasted.

When we win this key battle to protect our area from floods, we will still not have won the whole fight. Bear Creek has not been controlled, nor has Clear Creek or Sand Creek. Heavy rains can turn these small streams into monstrous killers as they did Plum Creek and Bijou Creek in 1965. Their waters will have to be held back, too.

The \$50,000 given to the Corps of Engineers last year is being used to study protection from all tributaries of the Platte. These studies have shown that our next big effort will have to be the Mount Carbon project on Bear Creek. This \$21 million flood control dam would be located about 8 miles upstream from Denver. In public hearings in Jefferson County on July 15, Mount Carbon received enthusiastic support. The Army Corps of Engineers' report on this project is now being prepared, and will be ready for Congress to consider early next session. State highway construction, as well as flood protection, will be delayed if action on Mount Carbon is not prompt.

## OTHER DAMS NEEDED

Other flood control planning is going on in the Second District. Three dam-sites on Sand and Toll Gate Creeks are under study. These three dams would control 111 square miles out of 191 of the Sand Creek basin, and would provide a high degree of protection for Aurora and Adams County. Preliminary studies indicate no apparent obstacles to these projects.

In the Bijou Creek basin three sites would appear to be necessary. One site is on West Bijou Creek above Byers, another is at the confluence of Middle and East Bijou Creeks, and the third is on Big Muddy Creek. The drainage area controlled by these three dams would be over one thousand square miles or about two-thirds of the basin. Additional engineering data will be required to demonstrate proper site conditions. We expect to have more firm conclusions about the Bijou basin by November or December.

Much has been done. Much remains to be done. The main battle in the next Congress for the balance of the \$80 million required to complete Chatfield lies ahead. All Coloradans know that we cannot relax our efforts until all tributaries of the Platte are tamed and the Platte itself is dammed.